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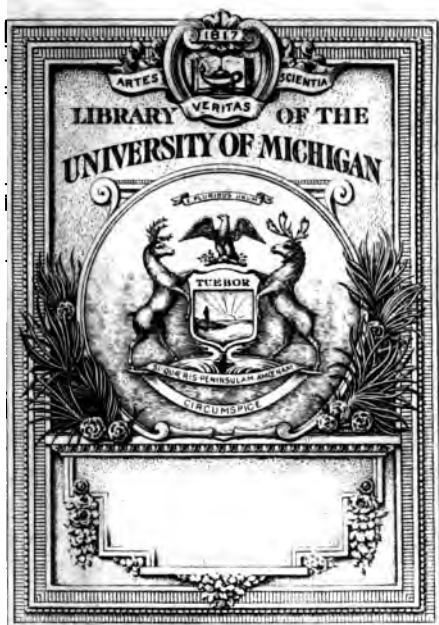
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The
Chicago Public Library
A Handbook



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THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY



The
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A Handbook



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The Chicago Public Library

The Chicago Public Library was established under the Illinois Library Act in 1872. The library owes its origin to a movement started in England after the great fire, by Thomas Hughes, the famous author of "Tom Brown's School Days." Mr. Hughes and those associated with him made an appeal to authors, publishers, scientific societies, and literary institutions of Great Britain which resulted in the donation of about 7,000 volumes. These books, each of which bore a book-plate stating that it was presented to the city of Chicago toward the formation of a free library, after the great fire of 1871, as a mark of English sympathy, formed the nucleus of the Chicago Public Library. When the donation was received in Chicago in 1872, the books were temporarily stored in the "Tank," which was attached to the temporary city hall building on the corner of Adams and La Salle streets. On January 1, 1873, a reading room was opened in the third story of the City Hall, adjacent to and connected with the "Tank." Mr. W. B. Wickersham, who had been appointed secretary on July 20, 1872, was placed in charge. On October 25, 1873, Dr. William F. Poole was appointed librarian, which position he held until August 1, 1887, when he resigned to take charge of the Newberry Library. Mr. Frederick H. Hild, the present librarian, was appointed to succeed him on October 15, 1887.

On March 16, 1874, the library was removed to the southeast corner of Madison street and Wabash avenue, where the circulating department was opened May 1, 1874,

with 17,355 volumes. On May 27, 1875, the library was removed to the third and fourth floors of the Dickey building, on the southwest corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, where it remained until May 24, 1886, when it again found new quarters in the fourth story of the City Hall, to accommodate its 120,000 volumes. Here it remained until its removal in September, 1897, to its permanent home in the new building.

The Chicago Public Library building occupies the rectangular site formerly known as Dearborn Park, bounded by Michigan avenue, Washington street, Garland court, and Randolph street, its longest façade being on the avenue, with a court in the rear for future extensions. Its extreme dimensions are $352\frac{1}{2}$ by $146\frac{1}{3}$ feet and the top of its cornice is 90 feet above the sidewalk, exclusive of the crowning balustrade. It contains three principal stories with two intermediate floors and a basement.

The exterior is of Bedford limestone with a granite base. The foundation rests on piles, the tops of which are driven to an average depth of 74 feet below the sidewalk. The walls are of solid masonry construction, and the floors are of steel beams and hollow tile arches. The building is not only fire-proof, but is practically incombustible.

The general treatment of the exterior of the building is a harmonious combination of various styles of architecture, the lower part being in the neo-Greek style with wide arched windows, and the upper part in Grecian style, with pillars and columns separated by windows. The entablature is of pronounced Roman character, with heavy projecting garlands and lions' heads sculptured on the frieze. The two entrances to the building vary greatly in style, the Washington street entrance being a wide arched portal leading directly to the

grand staircase hall, while the Randolph street entrance is a portico with massive Greek columns before the three doorways opening into a spacious corridor, with the north staircase and elevators leading to the Grand Army Memorial Hall and the reading rooms above. Entering the building from Washington Street, the visitor finds himself at once under the massive elliptical arch of the main staircase, at the foot of which, embedded in the green and white mosaic floor, is a great bronze replica of the corporate seal of Chicago. The ascent is by means of wide marble steps, with balconies at easy distances, and ends in the delivery room which is entered by three open archways at the top landing. Italian statuary marble from the famous quarries of Carrara is used in this portion of the building, inlaid most richly with mosaics of glass, mother-of-pearl and semi-precious stones, and, in the balustrades on the staircase, with small center-pieces of the rare and beautiful Connemara marble, while on the third-floor landing panels of mosaic design, with suitable inscriptions and the names of great writers, are set in the walls. The delivery room proper, which extends across the entire width of the building, with a length of 134 and a depth of 48 feet, is divided into three parts by a rotunda in the center, surmounted by a beautiful stained-glass dome. Elliptical arches rise from the marble piers at the four corners, while the walls above are elaborately covered with mosaics into which are worked the devices of the early printers and other appropriate designs. The wings of the delivery room are wainscoted in Carrara marble above which extends a frieze of glass mosaic containing large panels of green serpentine marble inlaid with white inscriptions in ten different languages, and in various characters, from Egyptian hieroglyphics to modern Roman. Four large book rooms, equipped



GRAND STAIRWAY TO DELIVERY ROOM

with three-deck steel stacks with glass floors, and having a capacity of 350,000 volumes, open directly into the delivery room. On this floor, also, are located the administrative rooms of the library.

The floor above is occupied by the reference and reading rooms. The former room, 138 feet long, 38 feet wide and 30 feet high, with accommodations for 225 readers, is situated on the east front of the building, and is directly over the book rooms, thus ensuring rapid service. It is reached from the south staircase by means of a long corridor, and adjoining it on the south are the public card catalog room, the room for special students, and a three-story stack room for bound periodicals. Here, as befits the character of the room, the scheme of decoration is much less elaborate than on the floor below, the only noticeable coloring being in the low wainscoting and baseboards of beautifully mottled Sienna marble. On the top floor, at the south end, are the Directors' rooms and the rooms for art books.

The great reading room for periodicals and newspapers, 142 feet long and 55 feet wide, seating 450 readers, occupies the entire north front of the building on the fourth floor, adjoining the reference room. Richly decorated in warm browns and greens, with verde-antique marble pilasters and wainscoting, this is one of the most imposing rooms of the building. Directly under it, and of nearly the same dimensions, is the Grand Army Memorial Hall, a splendid and dignified apartment, in which again the deep green of the verde-antique marble, combined with the general color scheme of red and brown, produces an effect of great beauty. Plaster reliefs of ancient accoutrements of war are introduced in the frieze, flag-cases of bronze are placed at intervals around the room and cases for relics occupy the center of the hall.





THE DELIVERY ROOM

1000

The handsome lobby leading into the hall is lighted by a dome similar to that at the south end of the building. Council rooms and ante-chambers, all luxuriously furnished, complete the suite occupied by the local posts of the G. A. R. The remaining rooms of the building have been finished with a view to their utility rather than for artistic effect, though the heavily veined pink Tennessee marble employed in the north staircase, and in all subsidiary corridors and rooms is not without attractiveness.

The library building contains a most complete mechanical equipment for the generation of light, heat, and power. The devices for washing the air used in ventilating the building and the apparatus for distributing the same are the most modern and up to date. The elevators in the building are operated by electricity generated on the premises, and there is special provision for protection against damage from fire which might break out in the buildings west and north of the library.

The cost of the building was about \$2,000,000, which includes the furniture, book stacks, and machinery. To the resident member of the firm of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, Mr. Charles A. Coolidge, is chiefly due the credit for the design and construction of the building and for its decorations.

On August 1, 1905, the library contained 305,960 volumes and about 50,000 unbound pamphlets. The annual revenue from all sources for the maintenance and operation of the library is about \$260,000. The number of employees in all the departments is 173.

How to Become a Book-borrower.—The right of drawing books from the Public Library belongs to all who reside in the city of Chicago, and also to those who make their

homes in the suburbs within the limits of Cook County and are regularly employed in the city. In order to become a book-borrower it is only necessary to file an application giving name and residence of the applicant and bearing the signature of a second person who must be an actual resident of the city, appearing as such in the latest city directory. This person becomes the "guarantor" to the library for the proper observance of the library regulations on the part of the applicant. These regulations merely provide that books drawn for home use must be returned within the stated period and must not be defaced or injured. It is therefore a simple matter to find a friend, neighbor, or employer who will co-operate to this extent with any one desirous of using the Public Library.

The card which is issued to the applicant, after due examination of his application, entitles him to draw books, which may be retained for two weeks, and may be renewed for the same period. The card remains in effect for three years from the date of registration, at the expiration of which term a new application must be filed.

What the Library has to Offer.—The 300,000 volumes which are contained in the Chicago Public Library may be broadly classified as follows:

History, biography, and travels	40,000
Fine and practical arts, and sciences	30,000
Poetry, drama, essays	11,000
Mental and moral science, religion	11,000
Language, literature, bibliography	13,000
Political and social science	8,000
Dictionaries, encyclopædias, periodicals	43,000
Government and state publications	21,000
English prose fiction, and juvenile	70,000
Books in foreign languages	50,000
Books for the blind	1,000

A somewhat closer analysis will reveal the especial strength of its collections in certain departments, developed to a higher degree of completeness than the rest, without, however, impairing the efficiency of the general library.

Foremost among these is the department of American history, general and local, American travel and biography, and the whole range of topics included in the term "Americana," comprising accounts of early voyages of discovery and exploration, narratives of early settlers, the history of the American Indians, and the history of all sections of the country, of states, counties, and cities, together with a very large and complete collection of Civil War literature, including the regimental histories of hundreds of the volunteer regiments.

Another department to which particular attention has been given is that of the fine and industrial arts, embracing painting and sculpture, theory and practice of the arts, architecture, design, decoration and ornament, tapestry, furniture, costume, ceramics, photography, illumination of manuscripts, printing, illustration and bookbinding, and many other branches of the arts and crafts. Reproduced in sumptuous volumes, preserving all their original beauty of color and detail, the works of the masters are here made available for the guidance of teacher and student, and the inspiration of craftsman and amateur.

Almost equally strong are the resources of the Public Library in the departments of the useful arts, technology, natural science, and kindred subjects, particular attention being given to the popular side of these studies, such as the new field of "nature study," including the bird, flower, and animal books at present so much in demand.

In English drama, also, the library is especially rich,

while its Shakespeare literature is so voluminous and important that it was recently made the subject of a special bulletin, no less than fifty editions of that author's complete works being found in the library.

Worthy of mention, too, are the periodical section (40,000 volumes), comprising many volumes and complete sets of great value and rarity, and the foreign section, with its large and well-chosen collection of representative writers, among which the literatures of eleven European peoples are included.

It is unnecessary to add that in developing these special collections, the symmetry and usefulness of the library as a general repository has not been allowed to suffer. Keeping abreast of the times and the latest literature in all departments, it aims to serve all its patrons impartially and to be able to offer something to every one who comes in good faith to use and profit by its treasures.

Drawing Books for Home Use.—Having obtained a card, after the manner described, it is necessary to become familiar with the method by which books may be drawn for home use. This is exceedingly simple, and requires little explanation.

As guides to the literature on its shelves, the library publishes finding lists, each embracing the works in a particular class or group of classes, e.g., History and Biography, Fiction and Juvenile, German Literature, French Literature, etc. These finding lists, which may be consulted at the main library and at the stations, or may be purchased at prices ranging from five to fifteen cents, give the authors and titles of the books, in alphabetical order under each sub-head, together with a letter and number annexed to each title, which is the library shelf mark for the book in question.

Having made a selection of books which one desires to read, it is only necessary to copy the letter and number (not the author's name or title) on a slip, which is handed to a clerk in the delivery room and from which the first book found is brought, and charged to the borrower by means of his borrower's card, which is stamped with the date of issue. Books so drawn may be retained for fourteen days. If at the end of that period the borrower desires the use of the same book for a longer time, he may have it "renewed" by presenting his card at the receiving desk or at the nearest delivery station, and having it re-stamped, when the book may be kept for a further period of two weeks. But a fine of three cents per day is charged against every borrower who retains a book longer than the stated period without having secured a renewal. It should also be noted that there are some books, recently purchased and in great demand, which may be kept for seven days only, and may not be renewed. They bear a label to this effect on the front cover.

The Delivery Stations.—Mention has been made of the delivery stations, by means of which the library reaches many readers in remote sections of the city, who could scarcely be supplied at the main library. These stations are established in small shops, under the care of the shop-keepers, who are paid for their services. The service is interchangeable; a borrower, having drawn a book at the main library may return it at a station, and vice versa, or he may draw books at one station and return them at another. Order lists for books may be left at any delivery station by any card-holder. These lists are sent to the library and books are returned by automobiles making daily deliveries. In certain districts it is possible for a borrower to leave his

order list at the station nearest his home in the morning and call for a book in the afternoon, and it is expected that, with the development of the system, similar quick service shall apply to all stations. New cards are also issued through the stations, and finding lists are on file to aid patrons in making their selections. There are at present seventy delivery stations maintained at convenient points throughout the city, from Rogers Park on the north, to South Chicago and west to Austin. This service is of course entirely free to card-holders.

The Reference Department.—Co-ordinate with the delivery and stations departments, whose mission it is to supply books for home reading, is the reference department, designed to serve and assist readers who come to pursue their studies within the library building. This department controls the entire resources of the library. No card or guaranty of any sort is required, the only condition being that books shall not be taken from the room. All books which circulate for home use may be used here, and in addition many thousands of volumes not adapted to general circulation, by reason of their size, costliness, or rarity, are at the free disposal of the patron of this department. A staff of trained assistants is ready to lend him aid, whether his wants involve the selection of a course of reading, the preparation of an essay or thesis for the school, the study-class or the club, or merely the answer to a single question, the source of a quotation, or the portrait of a celebrity. But most of all the reference department offers opportunities to the enterprising student for acquiring such familiarity with books and with bibliographical tools and “books about books” as will quickly render him independent of the services of the staff, and inspire him with a degree of

self-confidence and satisfaction which will add greatly to the pleasure and profit of his studies.

On the open shelves which line the entire west wall of the reference room he will find, freely at his disposal, some 2,000 volumes of reference books, comprising the standard dictionaries and handbooks in all departments of knowledge, general encyclopædias in English, French, German, Spanish, Scandinavian, and Bohemian, dictionaries of the classical and of all the modern languages, guides to history, literature, science, art, and religion, biographical dictionaries, directories of the principal cities, and many other works of general information. In addition he will soon learn to use and value the many bibliographies, readers' aids, and indexes helpful to the student, which may here be consulted. With the idea of directing his attention to this most useful class of time and labor saving works, the titles of a few of the most comprehensive may be mentioned.

The most inclusive are the annual lists of all books published in various countries. The American Catalogue and its predecessors cover this field for American publications; the United States Catalogue gives a list of all American books now in print. The English Catalogue, 1835 to date, Kayser's *Bücherlexicon*, 1750-1900, and Lorenz's *Catalogue Général de la Librairie Française*, 1840-1900, with their continuations, are the corresponding publications for England, Germany, and France, respectively. The immense mass of valuable matter currently appearing in periodicals is admirably indexed and digested in the well-known Poole's Index, covering the period from 1802 to 1900, and continued in the Annual Literary Index, the Cumulative Index, and the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, which keeps the index closely up to date. The A. L. A. Index to General

Literature is a useful key to books made up of collections of articles upon many subjects, and as a help in finding a fugitive essay or sketch. It gives references to countless titles, dealing with a variety of topics hidden in the collected works of writers or in volumes of miscellaneous essays. Sonnenschein's "Best Books" and "A Reader's Guide" are excellent aids in the choice of books. Larned's "Literature of American History" is a bibliography of American historical literature, annotated and evaluated by a group of experts, and published by the American Library Association. Similar bibliographies, of varying excellence, exist for many other branches of literature. A useful guide to these and to reference books generally is the "Guide to the Study and Use of Reference Books," by Alice B. Kroeger, librarian of Drexel Institute, Philadelphia. This excellent manual will give the student a very clear view of the best of the helps ready to his hand, and will inevitably lead him to cultivate a closer acquaintance with them. All of these works are to be had in the reference department of this library.

The Public Card Catalogue.—One of the great and indispensable aids to the usefulness of a large library is a complete and properly arranged catalogue. Printed finding lists, while possessing many advantages of economy and convenience, have distinct limitations; the newest books can never be included; each successive list is "out of date" almost on the day of its issue, and a constantly multiplying number of supplements becomes a hindrance rather than a help. To overcome this difficulty libraries have for many years availed themselves of the "card system" now so generally used in business, and the library card catalogue, easily kept up by the addition of new cards for each new book added to the shelves, is always the final and most complete

key to its resources. The card catalogue of the Chicago Public Library, which is open for use by the public, is situated in a room immediately adjoining the large reference room, on the fourth floor. It is contained in two large cases, aggregating over 1,000 drawers, and comprises over 500,000 cards. It is arranged strictly in one alphabetical sequence, from A to Z, and contains references to every book in the library, (1) by its author's name, (2) by its title, and (3) by the subjects of which it treats. A reader who desires to find the number of a book entitled "The Russian advance," without knowing the name of its author, has but to look through the cards under "Russian," where he will find a card which tells him that this book bears the shelf number I 8425 in this library, and that it is the work of Albert J. Beveridge. In exactly similar manner the reader who remembers that Senator Beveridge has written a book about Russian interests in the Far East, the title of which he cannot recall, will find the card under Beveridge, which gives him the information he is seeking. Again, the student of the Eastern question, or of the economic conditions of Russia, will find cards under these headings for the same book. In this manner the contents of the library have been indexed, carefully and exhaustively, and withal so simply that it requires no more skill to find an author, title, or subject in the card catalogue than to find a name in a directory or a word in a dictionary.

The Art Room.—This room, auxiliary to the reference department, contains not only the books on "art," but artistic books upon all subjects; elaborately illustrated works, editions de luxe, and all books which by reason of their rarity, their costliness, or their beauty require special care and somewhat closer supervision in their use than is exacted



THE READING ROOM

in other departments of the library. Among the sumptuous products of modern book-making there are many volumes, indispensable to the equipment of a large public library, whose use is necessarily surrounded with certain precautions, requiring special facilities. For the accommodation of such the art room was established. Here are portfolios of beautiful engravings, copies of the treasures of the world's great galleries, the finest products of the modern graphic arts, costly works on painting, pottery, costume, furniture, gold and silver smithing, and many other departments of art work. Here artist and student, designer and dilettante congregate to derive instruction and inspiration from the splendid collections assembled for their use. Excellently lighted, commodious, and quiet, this room is most admirably adapted to its functions, and forms one of the most interesting departments of the library.

In connection with the art room accommodations have been provided for those who desire to use cameras for the purpose of copying pictures, or, as is frequently done, to secure fac-similes of printed pages of some of the rare works in the library.

The Reading Room.—The reading room for current periodicals is one of the largest rooms in the building, occupying the entire north front on the fourth floor. Some twelve hundred publications are regularly received and kept on file here, comprising all the popular American and English periodicals, reviews, and weeklies, a selection of the best publications in German, French, and other continental languages, and daily newspapers from every important city in the United States and from every capital and many other cities of Europe. Trade and professional journals of many kinds are also included. Files of all periodicals, dating back to the

beginning of the current year, may be consulted in this department. The bound volumes of earlier years are kept in the reference department. Files of bound newspapers are stored in a special room on the first floor, and may be had for reference in the patents and documents department.

Patents and Documents Department.—The contents of this department, as its name implies, include the reports of patents granted for inventions in the United States since 1790, in Great Britain since 1617, Germany since the foundation of the empire, France since the time of Napoleon I., and Canada since 1873. Copyright and trade-mark records of the United States and Great Britain are also to be found here. These publications, numbering thousands of volumes, many of them scarce and costly, are of the highest importance to inventors and patent solicitors in determining priority of invention or the state of the arts, and much of the patronage of the department is composed of this class.

The Chicago Public Library is a “depository library” designated to receive all government publications as issued. They are available for use in the patents and documents department.

The publications of many of the states of the Union and of foreign countries are also of great importance. The mining reports of some of the Western states are veritable text-books of mineralogy; the agricultural reports give at first hand the results of experiments in the production of crops and the conditions of climate, soil, and water in various sections. The British government has issued several splendid series of reprints from its historical archives, which are invaluable to the student. All these, and many more, are to be had in this department.

This room has also been made the repository of a valu-

able collection of early Chicago newspapers, dating back to the days of small beginnings. Complete files of many of the dailies of the city, of the London Times since 1873, with partial sets of a few New York papers, containing such interesting matter as the contemporary newspaper record of the Civil War and other historical events, are included in this collection.

Books for the Blind.—The library possesses an attractive collection of some 1,000 volumes of books for the blind, printed in four systems of raised characters, known as the Moon, Braille, American Line, and New York Point systems. These books may be used in the patents and documents department, and may be drawn for home reading from the main library or through the delivery stations.

The Branch Reading Rooms.—In addition to the delivery station service the library maintains six branch reading rooms in various sections of the city. These are established in rented quarters, and are open to the public from 1 o'clock P. M. until 9:45 P. M. Each of them contains a collection of several thousand volumes and a number of current and bound periodicals, selected with reference to the needs and tastes of the patrons of the room. A delivery station is maintained in connection with each branch reading room.

The T. B. Blackstone Memorial Branch Library.—Erected as a memorial to the late T. B. Blackstone, and presented to the city by his widow, to be used as a branch of the Chicago Public Library, this beautiful structure is worthy of particular mention, not only because it is the finest and costliest library building of its size in the world, but also because it marks the beginning of the branch library system in Chicago. The location is a triangular lot at the intersection of Lake and Washington avenues and Forty-ninth



THE T. B. BLACKSTONE MEMORIAL BRANCH LIBRARY

street. The building covers a rectangular space of 100 by 45 feet, with entrance on Lake avenue. It is constructed of white granite in pure Ionic-Grecian style, modeled after the famous Erectheum at Athens. The interior comprises a book-room on the left, with capacity of 20,000 volumes, a reading room on the right, and a small reading room for young people at the rear, all opening from a rotunda which is finished in pure Italian statuary marble, and is surmounted by a dome embellished with decorative panels by Oliver Dannatt Grover. The interior finish is of the finest mahogany and marble, the book-stacks being constructed of bronze, with mahogany shelves.

This little library, which was temporarily conducted on the lines of the branch reading rooms described above, is now fully equipped with a carefully chosen collection of books and with all the aids and facilities necessary to make it a model neighborhood library, which shall become a center of culture and progress, and shall cause its influence to be felt throughout the community.

Direct connection with the main library is maintained by means of a delivery station and telephone, so that books required for special purposes, and not included in the Blackstone collection, may be quickly secured from the central library.

The Library and the Public Schools.—What the library can do for the public schools depends largely upon the degree of receptivity and interest manifested on the part of principals, teachers, and pupils. The library now issues special cards to teachers, upon which six books may be drawn at one time. It also honors requisitions for large numbers of books for use in the school-room, when made by the principals of high, grammar, and primary schools. The

books so issued will be conveyed between the Public Library and the respective school buildings at the expense of the Board of Education. For the rules governing the issue of books to the schools, see Rules of the Board of Education, 1904, pp. 51-52.

Through its reference department, the library is ready to assist teachers and pupils engaged in collateral reading, in preparing essays or debates, and in looking up references. Teachers are invited and urged to avail themselves of the resources of this department at all times, and especially to bring their classes whenever additional study or illustrative matter upon a given topic is desired. Notification sent to the library in advance of such a visit will insure the reservation of specially assembled collections of books upon any designated subject. The attention of the older pupils, especially, should be called to the library and its resources, and the habit of independent research should be encouraged and stimulated whenever possible. As the reference department is open until 10 o'clock P. M. on every week day, the evening hours would seem especially convenient for teachers and pupils of the higher grades, particularly as other demands upon the staff are generally lighter at this time, and more attention can be given to individual students.

NAMES AND INSCRIPTIONS IN THE
CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

WASHINGTON STREET ENTRANCE

LIVY
HORACE
VIRGIL
CICERO
PLATO
HOMER

IRVING
HAWTHORNE
BRYANT
WHITTIER
EMERSON
LONGFELLOW

DELIVERY ROOM, OUTER HALL

POE	LOWELL	BANCROFT	MOTLEY
STOWE	HOLMES	PRESCOTT	PARKMAN

BORN MDCCVI
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
FOVNDER OF THE CIRCVLATING LIBRARY
DIED MDCCXC

SWIFT JOHNSON
SHERIDAN LAMB

A GOOD BOOK IS THE
PRECIOVS LIFE BLOOD
OF A MASTER SPIRIT EM-
BALMED AND TREASVR-
ED UP ON PVRPOSE TO A
LIFE BEYOND LIFE

MILTON



THE REAL USE OF ALL
 KNOWLEDGE IS THIS,
 THAT WE SHOULD DEDICATE
 THAT REASON COLERIDGE HOOD
 WHICH WAS GIVEN US BY MOORE DE QUINCEY
 GOD FOR THE USE AND
 ADVANTAGE OF MAN

BACON

SCOTT	A LIBRARY IMPLIES	
BURNS	AN ACT OF FAITH	
TENNYSON	WHICH GENERATIONS	THACKERAY
GRAY	STILL IN DARKNESS	ELIOT
	HID SIGN IN THEIR	BULWER
	NIGHT IN WITNESS	DICKENS
	OF THE DAWN	

VICTOR HUGO

WORDS-	HE THAT LOVETH A	
WORTH	BOOK WILL NEVER	
POPE	WANT A FAITHFUL	
BYRON	FRIEND, A WHOLE-	MACAULAY
SHELLEY	SOME COUNSELLOR,	GIBBON
	A CHEERFUL COM-	CARLYLE
	PANION, AN EFFECTUAL	HUME
	COM-FORTER	

ISAAC BARROW

THE
 CHICAGO
 PUBLIC
 LIBRARY

DELIVERY ROOM

	BOOKS ARE THE	
	LEGACIES THAT A	
CHAVCER	GREAT GENIVS	DANTE
SPENSER	LEAVES TO MAN-	TASSO
SHAKSPERE	KIND WHICH ARE	GALILEO
BACON	DELIVERED DOWN	CERVANTES
MILTON	FROM GENERATION	MOLIERE
BVNYAN	TO GENERATION AS	CORNEILLE
DRYDEN	PRESENTS TO THE	VOLTAIRE
NEWTON	POSTERITY OF	GOETHE
DEFOE	THOSE WHO ARE	SCHILLER
	YET VNBORN	

ADDISON



Egyptian Inscription

*TRANSLATIONS OF INSCRIPTIONS IN THE EAST
AND WEST WINGS OF THE DELIVERY ROOM:*

Men are equal; it is not birth but worth that makes the
difference.

Voltaire.



Open thy mind to what I now unfold,
And give it inward keeping. Knowledge comes
Of learning well retain'd, unfruitful else.

Dante.

Whatsoever things were written aforetime were written
for our learning.

Rom. xv. 4. Vulgate.

Oh sweet voice! Much welcome sound
Of mother tongue in foreign land.

Goethe.

Thus every man of real learning
Is anxious to increase his lore;
And feels, in fact, a greater yearning
The more he knows, to know the more.

Yriarte.

I will make thee to love literature thy mother; I will
make its beauties pass before thee.

Proverb of Tuauu-se-Kharthai.

And the book is delivered unto him that is not learned,
saying, Read this, I pray thee.

Isaiah xxix. 12.

They who by genius and by power of brain
The rank of man's enlighteners attain,
Not even they emerge from this dark night,
But tell their dreams and fall asleep again.

Omar Khayyam.

He who from day to day recognizes what he has not
yet, and from month to month does not forget what he has
attained to, may be said indeed to love to learn.

Confucius.

The advice which their friends have not the courage to
give to kings is found written in books.

Plutarch.



REFERENCE ROOM

BOOKS ARE THE BEST THINGS WELL
VSED; ABVSED, AMONG THE WORST
EMERSON

HE READS MVCH, HE IS A GREAT
OBSERVER AND HE LOOKS QVITE
THROUGH THE DEEDS OF MEN
SHAKESPEARE

KNOWLEDGE IS OF TWO KINDS. WE
KNOW A SVBJECT OVRSELVES OR
WE KNOW WHERE WE CAN FIND IN-
FORMATION VPON IT
SAMVEL JOHNSON

READING ROOM

WE ARE AS LIABLE TO BE CORRVPED
BY BOOKS AS BY COMPANIONS
FIELDING

THE WORLD IS FOVNDED ON
THOUGHTS AND IDEAS, NOT ON
COTTON OR IRON
EMERSON